

POETRY.

From the Boston Daily Bulletin THE DAUGHTER OF THE WEST

They tell me of that mighty land
Across the mighty sea;
They say that nature's works are grand,
America, in thee.
The Forest deep, the Prairie wild,
Whose undulating sod
Is yet by human hands untold,
The mighty work of God—
The torrent whose impetuous fall
Hath never known a rest,
And then they praise above these all,
The Daughters of the West.

They name the chief with dauntless brow,
And Indian dignity,
Who stalks beneath the forest bough,
In true nobility;
Of Glorious trophies, too, they tell,
On plains of crimson won,
Where first the wreath of Britain fell,
It fell—but to her Son!
And yet the theme they sing of most,
With kindling eye and breast,
Is one, their country's pride and boast,
The Daughters of the West.

My fancy yearns to wander through
The scenes of grandeur there,
But most of all I sigh to view
Those maidens so passing fair.
Long may they be their country's pride
And may her sons deserve
To find in each a gentle bride
Whose heart can never swerve;
May Heaven protect them from all harm,
And may they ever be blest
With constant love, life's brightest charm,
The Daughters of the West.

GOOD BYE!

Farewell! farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those who part;
'Tis a whispered tone—'tis a gentle word,
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for the lover's closing lay,
To be sung 'neath a summer's sky;
But give me the lips that say
The honest words—"Good bye!"

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear,
In the guise of a courtly speech;
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach.
Whenever we grasp the hands of those
We would have forever nigh,
The flame of friendship bursts and glows,
In the warm, frank words—"Good bye!"

The mother sending forth her child
To meet with cares and strife,
Breathes thro' her tear, her doubts and fears,
For the loved one's future life.
No cold "adieu," no "farewell," lives
Within her closing sigh;
But the deepest sob of anguish gives—
"God bless thee, boy! Good bye!"

Go, watch the pale and dying one,
When the glance has lost its beam—
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,
And the world is as a passing dream;
And the last pressure of the hand,
The look of the closing eye,
Yield what the heart must understand,
A long—a last—"Good bye!"

Uncle Benjamin's Sermon.—Not many years ago I heard uncle Benjamin discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of the pressure.

'Rely upon it, Henry,' said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his grey locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning, 'murmuring pays no bills.' I have been an observer any time these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horse. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will go under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any better for fingerling. The more you groan the poorer you grow.

'Repining at losses is only putting paper into a sore eye. Crops will fail on all soils, and we may be thankful that we have no famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly it was as much as to say, "there is something which you have got to learn." Henry, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children.'

'Ay,' cried Henry, 'you may say that and a mother-in-law, and two apprentices into the bargain, and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money.'

'Softly, Henry, I am older than you, I have not got these grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grandmother used to stuff a sulky-box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan, and when the Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You may learn these seven things.

'First: That you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you giving your dollars for a notion when you might have

laid one half aside for charity, and one half for a rainy day.

'Secondly: That you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you credit was a shadow; it shows there is substance behind which casts the shadows; and no wise man will follow any farther than he can see the substance. You may now learn that you have followed the opinion and fashion of others, until you have been decoyed into a bog.

'Thirdly: That you have been in too much haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

'Fourthly: That no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of workingmen in America have had a notion that nobody would go to ruin on this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, but we have become presumptuous.

'Fifthly: That you have not been thankful enough to God for his benefits in past times.

'Sixthly: That you may be thankful our lot is no worse. We might have famine or pestilence, or war, or, tyranny, or all together.

'And lastly, to end my sermon you may learn to offer, with more understanding, the prayer of your infancy, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'

The old man ceased, and Henry put on his apron, and told Dick to blow away at the forge-bellows.

A Fact and a Lesson.—Circumstantial Evidence.—The experience of every day teaches us that however strong they may be, no man should be condemned on the evidence of circumstances alone. Some facts came to our knowledge a few days since, bearing on this point:

One of our merchants of the first standing, in settling at the desk an account with a gentleman from the country, paid him about four hundred dollars in bills, which were received and counted by the stranger. The business was adjusted, he placed his pocket-book in his pocket, and left the counting-room. In an hour or two the gentleman returned and stated that he had lost the money, although he was confident that he had placed it in his pocket-book. He had taken the book out but in one place after he left the store, and then discovered that the money was missing. The merchant was surprised, and told him he must have lost it elsewhere, as he was confident the money had been received by the stranger. The suffering man now opened his pocket-book to exhibit its emptiness—the merchant made a like exhibition of his, and both were replaced. The looser now declared that he had lost the money in the store, for he could not have lost it elsewhere, and he would not depart until he found it. Again his pocket-book was opened to show where he usually placed his money, on the left side of the book—and the merchant again opened his, and remarked that he commonly kept his on the opposite side. But what was the merchant's consternation on then discovering on the left side of his own book the identical bills which had been lost!

He regarded himself in the eyes of the stranger as a knave and a swindler—and had the stranger by legal search found the bills thus in his possession, he would have been proven such, if the strongest circumstantial evidence could have been received.

Their surprises were happily removed on recollecting that when adjusting their account, both parties had taken out their pocket-books (which were of similar appearance,) and laid them on the desk. That for access to the books they changed position—that when the money was paid, the stranger placed it in the pocket-book laying before him. To give a receipt he removed to his first position at the desk, and then took up his own empty pocket-book.

This illustrates the principle that circumstantial evidence should never be received as conclusive testimony—and it is also a warning of the danger of ever laying down a pocket-book. There is one other point which should not be overlooked—the importance of a good reputation to a business man. For under an imperfect recollection of circumstances, a man who had been a victim of knavery would have found it difficult to convince a stranger that his own money came honestly into another man's pocket-book.

General Jackson.—A writer in a late number of the Baltimore American, a rank whig journal, in reference to the refunding of General Jackson's fine, denominates it a mere electioneering expedient to aid Mr. Van Buren; and adds that a hundred million of dollars would not repay all the injury the General has done to the country, and it would be well if a mantle of oblivion could be thrown over all his acts!

Yes, all his acts! and we doubt not the same miserable scribbler would be glad if not one of the General's glorious acts had been achieved; if the victory of the 8th of January had never been gained, and if the British invaders had been suffered to take quiet possession of the mouths of the Mississippi and keep them till this day—and still worse, if President Jackson had been foiled in his endeavors to crush the United States Bank and liberate his countrymen from the degrading yoke of shipplaster power.—N. O. Courier.

Mike Walsh Triumphant.—The New York American of the 11th inst. says:—"A triumphant entry was made by the noted Mike Walsh into the city to-day. His sentence of imprisonment at Blackwell's Island having expired he was met by a coach and four, two companies of firemen, with banners and music, and numerous citizens, and so escorted from the prison to the office of the Subterranean.

Going into Partnership.—A western man, who, for aught we know to the contrary, might have been from the Devil's Fork or the Arkansas, was treading the upper deck of a steamer, with measured strides, on which, chained to a post, almost in his path, was an ugly ill-natured cur, who, as the man passed, would show his teeth, and snap at him. 'Stranger,' says he, at last, when his patience was exhausted, 'I should like to own an interest in this here dog; if I didn't shoot my share of him darn my eyes.'

Loafers.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish loafer in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Russian in gambling—the German in drinking, and the American in talking politics. Which of these different kinds of loafing is the most destructive to morality?

Wife Lost.—A country editor publishes the following advertisement. It is a literary curiosity of the first water:

Where as elysabeth ickapog my wife has left my bed and bord and who so ever will bring her back shall be subtyble rewarded be it more or less she had when she left chesnut cullared hare and purple peepers lite skin shose of a small size fined her du or her mother will be extracted age 23 yooryer ickapog

if you can find out any thing about send letr to wickasaw ioer she went away the 9 of november 1843

befere she was marrid her name was elysbeth hill the daughter of ebenezar hill and fanny hill of kankerorgus

An Illinois Wedding.—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" asked a magistrate who was placing the indissoluble knot of matrimony on a couple mutually attached to one another.

"Wall, I swar, squire," said the groom, a wolfish-looking customer, "you must be a darn green 'un to ax such a question as that ar. Do you think I'd be sich a playf fool, old feller, as to go to the bare hunt, and take this gal from the quilting frolic, if I was not conscriptiously sartain, and determined to have her? Drive on with your bizziness, and ax no more d—d foolish questions."

An Irishman was sent to put a letter in the post office directed to a lady! He brought it back. 'Bad luck to them post offices, ye honor,' said he, 'this letter won't go.' 'Won't go?' 'Divil a bit. The dirty spalpeens have got a place for leathers for mails, but sorrow a one is there for the females.'

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Alexander's Express Messenger

Was established seven years ago by its present proprietor, who projected and founded those successful publications: 'The Saturday Evening Post,' 'Godey's Lady's Book,' 'Graham's Magazine,' 'The Saturday Courier,' and 'The Daily Chronicle.' None of these, however, ever arrived at so great a Popularity and Circulation as has attended the Messenger during the whole period of its existence, fully corroborating the often repeated opinions of all the country editors with whom it has an exchange, that "The Messenger is the Paragon of the Philadelphia Weekly Press.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER
Furnishes regularly, the Fullest and Earliest digested compend of Domestic and Foreign News.

As the British steamers almost invariably arrive at the end of beginning of the week, the Messenger, which goes to press on Wednesday, has the Exclusive Advantage of the Intelligence brought by them.

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The Farmer The Business Man,
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Have already been expended for Suitable Engravings to embellish some of the most striking and deserving articles that have appeared in the Messenger; and arrangements have been made with Eminent Artists, to continue a Series of Subjects of an entirely New and Original character, which, as they are published, will add materially to the elegance and attractiveness of this Journal.

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The pursuits of Literature is not more successfully advanced than by inciting the aspirant to renewed exertions in his studies and efforts to arrive at the summit of Fame, the road to reach which has been so often journeyed over, and found so full of obstructions and perplexities, that few have ever arrived at its termination. The publisher of the Messenger, desirous of REWARDING THE TALENTS of some of his numerous correspondents, and enlisting others who have not yet contributed to the interests of its columns, presents the following LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS AS PRIZES FOR

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The Publisher of the Messenger having received numerous propositions from many of the ENTERPRIZING NEWSPAPER AGENTS throughout the country, is desirous of securing their services to extend the present unrivalled circulation of his POPULAR FAMILY NEWSPAPER, for which purpose he offers them or any other gentlemen disposed to enter on the enterprise, the following liberal and advantageous terms, in forming new clubs for the ensuing year.

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Is published Punctually every Wednesday Morning, and is printed on beautiful white paper and excellent type; and arrangements have been made for the future to have it forwarded to subscribers, by mail, with the utmost despatch, carefully enveloped in strong wrappers. A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE will procure four copies of the paper for one year. The price to single subscribers (not attached to Clubs) is Two Dollars per annum, or One Dollar for six months, which must invariably be paid in advance.

All orders, must be addressed to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
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Postmasters are authorized, and generally willing, to forward money to Newspapers free of expense, where the letters are signed by themselves. Persons wishing to transmit, will, therefore, when it can be done, write just what they want the Postmaster to say for them; by so doing he will only have the trouble of signing. Postmasters will take care to endorse their names on the outside also—the word "free" can be written by any one, and is of no use in franking a letter. Unless the Postage is paid, no letters are taken from the Post Office.

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Every Newspaper Publisher in the United States who will insert the above advertisement two or three times, shall be furnished regularly with the Daily Chronicle for one year, in exchange for theirs, which will afford them the best method of obtaining the earliest intelligence from all parts of the world, to serve to their Patrons. Send paper Marked.

SOUTHERN DAILY REFORMER.

The first number of the Southern Daily Reformer will be issued the first day of the session of the Legislature—Monday, January 1, 1844. It will appear regularly during the full term of the session, and be continued for one month after the adjournment of both branches of the Legislature—making three months of more.

It will contain full and correct reports of each day's proceedings of both Houses—reports of the various committees—all the important bills introduced and passed—the Executive messages—reports of the State Officers—with also the speeches in full, of the members, on every important subject. In addition to the proceedings of our State Legislature, it will also contain faithful synopsis of all the important proceedings of Congress, and other transactions at the Federal Government.

The Daily Reformer will record all the interesting news of the South, and the Union—give abstracts of the cotton and produce markets, home and abroad—the movements of political parties—the latest foreign intelligence—whatever may be of advantage or profit to the citizens of our country.

Various important measures will demand the attention of the ensuing session. Among the most prominent, are—Our debts—expedients and income—State Districting system—abolition of public trust—banks—public education—important changes in the judiciary—amendment of Constitution for extending Chancery jurisdiction to Circuit Courts—Penitentiary system—completion of the Rail Road from the city of Jackson to Alabama line. These, with many other equally momentous subjects, will come before the people's representatives for searching investigation and enlarged discussion, and final action, seriously affecting the interests of Mississippi, and all having intercourse or connection with its government or citizens.

In view of the solicitude of the people to be informed of the progress of these vital measures of State reform, we have secured the services of JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., a young gentleman well qualified for the task, to report the proceedings of the Legislature, and also the speeches of its members. We have also engaged the valuable aid of Col. C. A. BRADFORD, late editor of Southern Tribune, as our Reporter at the seat of the general government.

The ensuing session will be of a character not exceeded in importance since the organization of our State. Whether losers or gainers pecuniary reward, if we shall accomplish desideratum so long desired, of diffusing among the people, and rendering them familiar with the acts and conduct of their representatives, shall be satisfied. Relying upon the intelligence of the democratic party, and the liberality of citizens of our State, generally, we are confident that our labors will be abundantly appreciated. We have established the Southern Weekly Reformer on a permanent basis—and made the city of Jackson our permanent residence, and in view of the future, we know that an unfaltering support of democratic principles, will obtain for us—unsought and unasked—the permanent respect and esteem of the party.

At the present era of our history, the people of the United States have before them many of stupendous national interest, involving prosperity, nay, existence of republican institutions. Congress will be asked to admit Texas into the Union—to repeal the tariff and distribution clause—to assume the debts of the States—to adopt some plan of collecting and disbursing the Nation's revenue. Our foreign intercourse especially with Great Britain, will be source of intense interest. In a short time we must know the political preferences of the democracy in regard to a presidential candidate the convention of the States will give us probable result of the national convention. The cry of the free and enlightened democratic party have raised the standard of some great defense of their principles. They are so many tributes due virtuous, generous benefactors of the Republic. We have unfurled our banner, and its folds may be read the glorious time-honored names of CALHOUN and WEBSTER. History reveals their lives without reproach, and their acts, the country's. The national convention according to democratic usage, will proclaim the final choice. May it be our favorite—it be the pure-hearted, honest and unwavering democrat of the south—but on whose head so it may fall, that choice will meet our approval and receive our honest and zealous support. Under no circumstances will our ardent coadjutors droop, in favor of the will of the democratic party. Be our candidate CALHOUN, or VAN BUREN, time shall show that we were for men, but are willing to lay down every thing without the feelings of sacrifice, for the good of the democracy of the Union.

We invite the co-operation of our friends all parts of the state, and the south, in our present enterprise. For the small sum of 75 Dollars they will obtain a far more ample complete detail of the proceedings of the Legislature than the whole volume of printed reports, and the diffusion of correct information upon state and national questions greatly affecting the opinions and decisions of the American people.

We especially solicit the support of our clergies, and others, in the city of Jackson, in way of advertisements. The facilities and important advantages resulting to all classes, from a daily issue, must be apparent to every intelligent and business man. Every citizen will feel a deep interest in the character and increased prosperity of our FAVORITE CITY. We are willing to contribute our share towards accomplishment of these great objects; and we desire that the advantages shall be rendered to the people.

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Terms:—The SOUTHERN WEEKLY REFORMER, containing all the matter of the DAILY, will, for four columns new matter, will, as usual, be sent every Tuesday, at \$3 per annum. Paid every DAILY and WEEKLY, will receive 50c payable in advance.

Clubs over 10 persons, will be supplied the Daily at the rate of 2 50 each copy.